

COPY

P R O C E E D I N G S
OF THE
LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES COMMISSION

BOARD MEETING
Tuesday, February 16, 1971

Wild Life and
Fisheries Building
400 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana



Helen R. Dietrich, Inc.

Stenotypists

333 ST. CHARLES AVENUE, SUITE 1221
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 • (504) 524-4787

P R O C E E D I N G S

The Board Meeting of the Wild Life and Fisheries Commission convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, February 16, 1971, at the Wild Life and Fisheries Building, 400 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Mr. J. G. Jones, Chairman, presiding.

THERE WERE PRESENT:

MR. J. G. JONES, Chairman

MR. H. C. WRIGHT, Vice-Chairman

MR. C. M. HOFFPAUER

MR. J. E. KYLE, JR.

MR. HOBSON NORRIS

MR. J. L. WALKER

MR. J. L. WINFREE

---:---

A G E N D A

1. Approval of the minutes of the meeting held on January 26, 1971.

(4)

RICHARD K. YANCEY

2. Adopt resolution requesting a September teal season in

(5)



Mississippi Flyway.

3. Removal of earthen dam on Catahoula Lake as requested by LaSalle Parish Police Jury.

(9)

TED O'NEIL

4. Ratify agreement between Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission and Louisiana State University on publication of comprehensive mammal book.

(24)

5. Extension of trapping season.

(36)

ALLAN ENSMINGER

6. Request by Mineral Board to readvertise small mineral lease in Rockefeller Refuge.

(14)

7. Acceptance of headquarters building on Point au Chien Wildlife Management Area,

(15)

LYLE /S. ST. AMANT

8. Define a new line for inside and outside waters to be observed by shrimpers.

(66,
97,
99)

- ✓ 9. Request of Tri City Ready Mix, (59)
Inc., for permit to dredge fill
material from Grand Lake.
- ✓ 10. Request of P & L Hauling Contractors, (63)
Inc. to dredge for fill material
from Mississippi River.
- ✓ 11. Request of Louisiana Land and (60)
Exploration Company to remove
fill material from Little Lake
Area, Jefferson Parish.
- ✓ 12. Request of H & B Construction (62)
Company of Louisiana, Inc., for
permit to dredge sand and/or fill
material from Mississippi River.
- ✓ 13. Amendment of closed area in (64)
Terrebonne Parish to commercial
fishing.
- CLARK M. HOFFPAUER
- ✓ 14. Resolution as to Louisiana Wild (18)
Life and Fisheries Commission's
stand on Mirex application in
Louisiana.



OTHER BUSINESS.

REPORTER'S NOTE (for reference);

The following items of business, not listed on the printed agenda, were heard by the Commission:

TED O'NEIL

Permanent fur display (Lafayette
Natural History Museum) and
portable display for schools,
fairs, etc.

(53)

Study of parasites and diseases of
Louisiana fur animals.

(57)

CHAIRMAN:

Appointment of Pollution Policy
Committee (J. L. Walker,
Chairman; J. E. Kyle, Jr.
and H. C. Wright)

(96)

LEO PETROVICH:

Plaquemines Parish Council expression
of thanks.

(96)

---:---



THE CHAIRMAN: The meeting will now come to order.

One of the items on the agenda is adoption of a new line for inside and outside waters for shrimping, which apparently will take a little time, so we will run through the other items on the agenda first and get to that last.

The first item of business is the approval of the minutes of the meeting of January 26, 1971.

What is your pleasure?

MR. KYLE: I move approval.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Kyle.

MR. WALKER: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Walker.

Is there any discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objections?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

Item No. 2, Mr. Yancey, September teal

season.

MR. YANCEY: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, we would like to recommend at this time that you adopt a resolution addressed to the U. S. Department of the Interior, requesting that the Commission be authorized to set another September teal hunting season in Louisiana during the fall of 1971. We would like to recommend also that we be granted nine days of hunting with an overall daily bag limit of six. Included in this bag limit would be the other transient species which would include pintails, widgeon and shovellers, which also migrate through the state in the early fall along with the blue-wing teal.

We have had five of these seasons in the last six years. They have provided a great amount of hunter opportunity for the sportsmen of this state. We normally have about 35,000 or 40,000 hunters that go hunting during that teal season, and they normally take between



150,000 and 200,000 teal. The season is biologically sound and we would recommend that it be continued and feel that it would be advisable at this time to submit a formal request for this season to be allowed again in 1971.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. KYLE: So move.

MR. WRIGHT: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Kyle, seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, September teal hunting
seasons have been held in Louisiana



since 1965, and

WHEREAS, these special nine-day seasons have provided a great amount of high quality hunting opportunity, thereby encouraging increased public interest in conservation programs designed to perpetuate the waterfowl resource, and

WHEREAS, the blue-wing teal population largely migrates southward down the Mississippi and Central flyways before the regular duck season opens, thereby making utilization possible only through the establishment of a teal season in September, and

WHEREAS, these seasons have proven to be biologically sound with only a small percentage of the overall fall flight of blue-winged teal being taken, and

WHEREAS, those interested in



waterfowl management in Louisiana are overwhelmingly in favor of continuing the early teal seasons,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission does hereby request that the United States Department of Interior authorize the State to establish another nine-day September teal hunting season in 1971 with a daily bag limit of six blue or green-winged teal within a framework of September 1-26, 1971.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the United States Department of the Interior also give consideration to the possibility of permitting the taking of some of the species of other early transient ducks, such as shovellers, pintail, widgeon during the same September teal season.

MR. YANCEY: We have a request from the LaSalle Parish Police Jury that we remove the earthen dam from French Fork, which controls the water levels on Catahoula Lake.

At this time river stages at Black River and Little River are very low. If we take that earthen dam out at this time, it is going to lower water levels on Catahoula Lake and it could very easily create a situation that would bring about loss of a large number of ducks from lead poisoning. Last week we had about 200,000 ducks on Catahoula Lake. About half of them were pintails and there were about 10,000 mallards on the lake. Of course, the spring migration of waterfowl is in progress and if we drop water levels on that lake at this time, it is going to make it possible for a lot of these birds to pick up lethal doses of lead while feeding on the lake bed, and they would then perish en route back to Canada in the spring.

We would recommend that we not remove



a portion of that dam until such time as water levels at Black River reach about 30 feet on the gauge at Jonesville, and when this does happen, and under normal circumstances this would already have happened, but this year water levels remained low up there, we would recommend that we not take out a portion of this dam until water levels reach 30 feet on the gauge at Jonesville at Black River. After this does occur, then the threat of lead poisoning is over on that lake.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation.

MR. WINFREE: Question, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Winfree.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Yancey, I think you are kind of betting on the weather there, aren't you, when you are talking about when it reaches the level of 30. Could you anticipate when this spring migration would be complete?

MR. YANCEY: It will be complete by about March 10 to March 15. Normally the water



would already have reached 30 feet on the gauge at Jonesville. This could take place next week or it may be three weeks before this occurs, but we think to take a part of that dam out now and lower the water levels on Catahoula Lake, you are going to increase the danger of lead poisoning of these northbound migrants.

MR. WINFREE: When do you anticipate the birds leaving Catahoula?

MR. YANCEY: About March 10 or March 15.

MR. WINFREE: So what you are suggesting is somewhere in the third or fourth week of March.

MR. YANCEY: It would be safe to take a portion of that dam out at that time. However, if we get some heavy rainfall up there and the river stages increase rapidly when they get to a 30-foot stage at Jonesville, then it would also be safe to take it out at that time. We could say that it would be safe to take out a part of that dam after March 10 or before if



water levels at Jonesville get above the 30-foot elevation.

MR. WINFREE: Your recommendation, though, is to stay on the water level. That would be the best criteria to use.

MR. YANCEY: Yes, yes.

MR. WINFREE: Have you had a motion, Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN: No, I have not.

MR. WINFREE: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Winfree.

MR. WALKER: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Walker.
Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so
ordered. Thank you.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)



WHEREAS, the LaSalle Parish Police Jury has requested that the earthen dam be removed from French Fork, and

WHEREAS, this would result in a lowering of water levels on Catahoula Lake and effect a loss of waterfowl from lead poisoning, and

WHEREAS, the spring migration of ducks is now underway with many tens of thousands of mallards and pintails using the Catahoula Lake Area, and

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission will hold in abeyance the removal of a portion of the dam until water levels at Jonesville reach 30 feet on the gauge which would restrict the possibility of large numbers of ducks dying from lead poisoning, or



in lieu of this, removing a portion of the dam after the spring migration of ducks is over, on or about March 10, 1971.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Neil.

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ensminger.

MR. ENSMINGER: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Commission, we have received notice from the State Mineral Board that they have had a petition from a prospective bidder on a small tract of land on the western tip of Rockefeller. This is the same area that you gentlemen approved advertisement for a lease a few months ago. At that time the State Mineral Board did not receive a bid.

They inform us now that the prospective bidder has assured them that they will submit bids on this tract, and if you have no objection, I would recommend that this tract be advertised for lease by the State Mineral Board.

THE CHAIRMAN: When is it anticipated



to receive bids?

MR. ENSMINGER: I think in April, the April meeting of the State Mineral Board.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure?

MR. WRIGHT: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Wright.

Is there a second?

MR. KYLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Kyle.

Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered, and I designate you or Mr. Yancey to be present when they open the bid.

MR. ENSMINGER: The next item I have for your consideration is the acceptance of the headquarters building on our Pointe au Chien Wildlife Management Area.

This building has been completed and we have received an acceptance from the



architect who supervised the construction of the building. He assures us that all of the plans and specifications have been met and that the building should be accepted.

I therefore recommend that it be accepted and that the Director be authorized to sign all the documents in conjunction with this acceptance.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. KYLE: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Kyle. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered. Thank you, Allan.

(Text of the resolution



is here made part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life
and Fisheries Commission entered into
a contract with Terrebonne Construc-
tion Company for the construction of
a Headquarters and Resident building
located on the Pointe au Chien Wild-
life Management Area, and

WHEREAS, all work called for
under plans and specifications has
been completed, and

WHEREAS, we have received notice
from Hackett and Bailey Architects
for the construction of the project,
stating that the work has been com-
pleted to their satisfaction,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,
that the Louisiana Wild Life and
Fisheries Commission does hereby
accept the building, and

THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER



RESOLVED, that the Director is hereby authorized to sign all documents in conjunction with this acceptance.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoffpauer, do you have something pertaining to Mirex?

MR. HOFFPAUER: Gentlemen, as you know, the Louisiana Stream Control Commission, which the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission is part of, issued a temporary stop order against the aerial application of Mirex in the state of Louisiana.

I would like to say that Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries is not against the use of Mirex. It is the indiscriminate application from airplanes that we are against, because they use very large aircraft and they don't turn off the small lakes and streams, and it winds up in the streams and it has detrimental effects to fish and different types of fauna in these streams, particularly in reproductive capacities.

I will read this resolution, if you



gentlemen care to entertain supporting it.

(Reading)

"WHEREAS, scientific investigation and study has demonstrated that the pesticide Mirex used in the control of fire ants is detrimental and lethal to many forms of wildlife, shrimp and fish, and

"WHEREAS, present governmental proposals for the control of fire ants advocate widespread aerial application of Mirex, which could be extremely harmful to all forms of wildlife and fish, and

"WHEREAS, the fire ant does not pose a threat to the fish and wildlife resources of this state but the widespread aerial application of Mirex over the streams, woodlands and lakes of Louisiana could create serious problems,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED



that the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission recognizes the need for Mirex under restricted circumstances but opposes the widespread indiscriminate aerial applications of this pesticide over all or large portions of the state of Louisiana. It is recommended that where Mirex is needed only locally specific ground application be utilized."

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Director, would you read that second "Whereas."

MR. HOFFPAUER: The second paragraph?

MR. WINFREE: The second "Whereas," I think it was.

MR. HOFFPAUER (Reading): "Whereas present governmental proposals for the control of fire ants advocate widespread aerial application of Mirex, which could be extremely harmful to all forms of wildlife and fish."

MR. WINFREE: Could you elaborate on



that a little bit?

MR. HOFFPAUER: There is a two hundred million dollar program over twelve southeastern states federally supported for the use of Mirex. As far as being harmful and detrimental, we have reams of information on it. It seems that, for instance, it multiplies itself in, say, fish. Suppose that you have only 5,000 parts per million in water. Well, hypothetically this fish could assimilate, say, 20 parts per million from that 5,000 parts per million in his body. They withhold it and build it.

It is harmful to reproductive capacities in, say, quail and different types of birds. It is harmful to the food chain, particularly in quail, that utilize insects in their food chain.

Generally, just tons of information on it and all of it not supporting Mirex.

MR. WINFREE: What I was really hoping you would elaborate more on was, you mentioned this two hundred million dollar program --



MR. HOFFPAUER: Yes.

MR. WINFREE -- which I assume is the United States Department of Agriculture. Now, I guess to participate in that program your local or your state agricultural department participates to the extent, say, we have a prevalence of fire ants in such and such a parish and therefore we ask you to come in here and spray the entire parish, whereas the condition may be a local one. It might just be a ranch that has fire ants, and instead they are going to spray the entire parish. Am I correct in that assumption?

MR. HOFFPAUER: Right. Naturally I am sure everyone recognizes that there are local problems with fire ants and as far as I am concerned, I don't have any real objection to local control, but this parish-wide basis or even half-parish in the instance of Webster, just doesn't make sense.

MR. WINFREE: Well, I think you have clarified it to the extent that this Commission



certainly is not against the use of Mirex when applied locally, but we are against the indiscriminate use of broadcasting it by aircraft.

MR. HOFFPAUER: Right, yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion?

MR. WINFREE: I would so move the adoption of that resolution, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Winfree moves the adoption of the resolution. Is there a second?

MR. WALKER: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Walker. Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is as read into the
record, above, pp.
19-20.)



THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Neil.

MR. O'NEIL: Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Commission, we would like to publish a mammal book, a comprehensive mammal book, covering the 60 mammals that we have here in the state. There has never been a book of this type published, and some of the other states have one that we think is very fine, but we think that we can do a better job.

I would like a resolution to give us the go-ahead on publishing this book.

THE CHAIRMAN: How much will it cost?

MR. O'NEIL: This book will cost totally, with 7,000 copies, approximately \$30,000.00. This will not be a loss, though. This type of book is not a loss because part of the money comes back over the years to the state and to the Commission, and we have found out on this type of book we will actually gain. There will be a profit made on the book.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. O'Neil, what is the proposed distribution of the book?



MR. O'NEIL: The proposed distribution will be naturally worldwide, but we will have so many copies that we will agree on for our own distribution for the Wildlife and Fisheries in the state, and it will be distributed throughout the universities and the various schools, educational institutions, worldwide.

MR. WINFREE: Would individual copies be available to the school children of Louisiana?

MR. O'NEIL: The individual copies will be in the form of a pamphlet of each mammal. Each mammal will be kept individually for school children. Naturally a book would be available in the library and to the teachers and those who are really interested, but to give out a book that is valued at six or seven to twelve dollars a copy we found not to be too feasible.

Therefore, we are going to have each mammal separate in a pamphlet form and it will be given out to the school children and teachers. The mammals will be done in color.



MR. WINFREE: That could be used as a tear sheet for children that are concerned about mammals and they could start themselves a little fly sheet book, in other words, with these pamphlets.

MR. O'NEIL: That's correct.

MR. KYLE: We would receive all 7,000 copies? The University is not going to hold any back? Let's just clarify that. We've got a contract --

MR. O'NEIL: That contract right now, the money that we need now, the \$4,000.00 that we need to collect the additional information that we need to get the book to the printer, must be done first. When the book is ready then we should draw up another contract as to just how we want the copies to go.

MR. KYLE: In other words, there's no question about the 7,000 copies coming to the Commission?

MR. O'NEIL: Well, there's a total of 7,000 copies to be printed, Mr. Kyle. We have



found that the University Press on this type of book is the ideal people to print. They do a better job.

MR. WINFREE: I think what you are asking Mr. O'Neil is whether the distribution will be in the hands of the Commission or the hands of the University Press.

MR. O'NEIL: I think we will have the whole say when we draw up the contract of how we want the books distributed. I think the Commission here will have the say because they are financing it.

MR. WINFREE: I think what they are driving at is that they would like that clarified in our contract with University Press or whoever you may arrange to publish the book.

MR. O'NEIL: All we were asking for now is \$4,000.00 for the additional information, and this contract can be drawn up any time we are ready, just how we want the distribution to go and who controls the distribution.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. O'Neil, we are



certainly all in sympathy and certainly want the book published, but there are some details. Are you satisfied that these details could be worked out later, to inure to the benefit of the Commission and the people of the State of Louisiana?

MR. O'NEIL: I sure am. The people who are working with us on this book will work it out any way that this Commission sees fit. I feel sure that we can draw up our own contract.

THE CHAIRMAN: Ted, what you are asking us to approve now is the contract between this Commission and LSU, providing for us putting up \$4,000.00.

MR. O'NEIL: Immediately, yes, and then leaving open the other end of our contract for the plan of distribution and cost of printing.

THE CHAIRMAN: And the \$4,000.00 that you need now is to pay the initial cost of the work in gathering up the material?

MR. O'NEIL: And getting the manuscript



right to the printer. This will complete the manuscript. We have been working on this for a number of years, and it is three-quarters completed at this time. It will take \$4,000.00 for art work and a few maps, some additional field work.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion? What is your pleasure?

MR. WINFREE: One more question. Mr. O'Neil, can you anticipate the publishing cost of this book?

MR. O'NEIL: In the neighborhood of \$30,000.00, minus the \$4,000.00. I will stick my neck out that far. Minus the four.

MR. WINFREE: What's the other method of financing the other \$26,000.00?

MR. O'NEIL: Well, this book has been approved -- I'll have to tell you the way we got it kicked off again, the way we got the whole thing started again after a number of years of laying idle. Mr. Hoffpauer and myself went before the budget committee and presented the



case for the book before the budget committee. The budget committee gave us the green light and said, "Let's go ahead with it. We'll give you the money you need." That's what they told us then, and they said, "Let's go."

MR. WINFREE: In other words, we won't bog down after we once get the manuscript to the publisher. There's no question in your mind that we would be bogged down in paying for the publishing costs.

MR. O'NEIL: I think that we should go before the budget committee when this amount is approved, if you approve it here at this Board meeting, which I assume you will. I think we should go back to the budget committee and get additional approval for the rest of the money, get it earmarked and put in a fund at the University that cannot be touched, and do that, try to draw this money by this July. Then get the budget committee and the Division of Administration to back us.

MR. WRIGHT: I so move.



THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Wright. Is there a second?

MR. WINFREE: I'll second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Winfree. Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution-memorandum of agreement is here made part of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission of the State of Louisiana, hereinafter referred to as the "Commission," is desirous of obtaining basic information on the ecology of Louisiana's wild mammals and the eventual publication of a comprehensive book on



Louisiana mammals;

WHEREAS, Louisiana State University and A and M College, through the Museum of Natural Science, under its Director, Dr. George M. Lowery, Jr., hereinafter referred to as the "University," has a competent staff to conduct studies and obtain the desired information;

The Commission, represented by its Director, Clark M. Hoffpauer, and the University, represented by its Chancellor, Dr. Cecil G. Taylor, enter into this agreement under the following terms and conditions, to-wit:

I. The University agrees:

- A. To provide the services of competent personnel to conduct studies of the ecology of all of Louisiana's mammals.



B. To provide the services of a competent artist to illustrate, in color, the mammals that occur in this state.

C. To prepare range and distribution maps of the mammals that occur in this state.

II. The Commission agrees:

A. To make available to the personnel of the University, engaged in studies under this agreement, facilities of the Commission to the extent they may be required without interference with other purposes of the Commission.

B. Make funds available,

in the sum of Four
Thousand Dollars
(\$4,000.00) for
field work, and in
the preparation of
illustrations to be
used in the final
publication.

III. It is further agreed by the
Commission and the University:

- A. That materials and
equipment purchased
by the University for
use in the conduct of
the studies under this
agreement shall be the
property of the
University.
- B. That this agreement shall
remain in effect during
the period beginning
March 1, 1971, and ending



June 30, 1971, and to
insure the long-range
results, this agreement
shall be renewed when
agreed to by all parties.

ENTERED INTO ON THIS _____ DAY OF
_____, 1971.

LOUISIANA WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES
COMMISSION

By _____
CLARK M. HOFFPAUER, Director

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY AND
A AND M COLLEGE

By _____
DR. CECIL G. TAYLOR, Chancellor
MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE, L.S.U.

By _____
DR. GEORGE M. LOWERY, JR.,
Director

WITNESSES:



MR. O'NEIL: We have had a terrible trapping season so far. It seems like the weather and everything is coming together right here at the end, and we have had a few requests for extension of trapping seasons in certain areas.

I making a recommendation here for an extension of the trapping season, 1971 season in Plaquemines Parish, nutria only, through March 15, on the Active Delta, below Empire. On the Delta there is still some nutria to be caught and the nutria have held back the tall vegetation that has protected that whole Delta from the vicious storms that they have encountered recently, and we think if we can take enough of the nutria off the Delta, we may get back a growth of tall cane and protect the whole Delta. Few people know the amount of damage the nutria have done to the tall vegetation on that Active Delta and what effect it has had on the erosion of land.

In Cameron Parish, --



MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, I think these things are related, but I would prefer that they be taken separately because I think Mr. O'Neil is going to talk about muskrat where now he is talking about nutria in Plaquemines Parish. I think this question should be divided. I have a reason which I will explain later.

Furthermore, I believe I see Mr. Leo Petrovich out here in the audience, a member of the Plaquemines Parish Council, and perhaps we would like to hear from Mr. Petrovich on this Plaquemines nutria situation.

MR. O'NEIL: I think that's correct.

MR. PETROVICH: I'll speak from here if it's all right.

THE CHAIRMAN: She won't be able to get it on the record, if you will, Mr. Petrovich.

MR. PETROVICH: Thank you, gentlemen, for allowing me these few brief remarks.

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, I had discussed briefly for a few minutes with Mr. Ford this morning this particular problem.

Actually many of our local nutria hunters from Empire through the Gulf on both sides of the Mississippi requested actually 30 days extension, but as I told Mr. Ford this morning --

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Neil.

MR. PETROVICH: -- Mr. O'Neil, pardon me -- that 15 days would be acceptable. We are glad to get whatever extension we can. We also went into some brief discussion as to the detrimental effect that nutria has on three-corner grass or cut grass and other wholesome vegetation. The Council, I assure you gentlemen, support this type of action. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir.

Do you want to take these individually?

MR. WINFREE: I would think so, Mr.

Chairman.

MR. MARLER: Is it allowable to hunt nutria?

MR. O'NEIL: Mr. Marler, there is a legislative act that you can shoot nutria during the daytime without a headlight on the gun, of course.



MR. MARLER: Can you take the skin, too?

MR. O'NEIL: During the open season, pelt the nutria during open season, shoot with a rifle.

MR. PETROVICH: May I make a comment?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Petrovich.

MR. PETROVICH: A lot of people will back me up, I'm sure. Many of our local people prefer the hunting of nutria as opposed to trapping them because they can be more selective in the type of animal they kill. Am I right, Mr. Marler? They can pick the larger animals, and that way also contains some sort of conservation as far as adults are concerned. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any further discussion on this recommendation?

MR. WINFREE: I move Mr. O'Neil's recommendation on the nutria extension in the Delta area of Plaquemines Parish.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a second to that?



MR. WRIGHT: I'll second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.
Is there any further discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so
ordered.

MR. O'NEIL: We have in Cameron Parish
an area that we would like to extend the musk-
rat and the nutria season through March 15, the
boundaries being West of Highway 27, bounded on
the North by the southern boundary of Sabine
National Wildlife Refuge, and on the West by
the Sabine River, and of course, on the South
by the Gulf.

Now we have a request for a muskrat
and nutria extension in Vermilion Parish through
March 15, this area being bounded on the West
by Six-Mile Canal, on the East by Audubon Refuge,
on the South by Belle Isle Bayou, and on the
North by Schooner Bayou. Those are the only



three areas that any trappers or landowners or anyone has asked for an extension. We have looked them over. We have been on them and have had the biologists on them. We are sure they need it.

THE CHAIRMAN: What is your pleasure?

MR. MARLER: Mr. Chairman, I would like to talk in opposition to this.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let's get a motion on the floor and then we will.

MR. KYLE: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Kyle. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. O.K., Mr. Marler.

MR. BUTLER MARLER: What was the motion?

THE CHAIRMAN: Motion to approve the recommendations of Mr. O'Neil. We haven't voted on it, Mr. Marler, if you want to be heard.

MR. MARLER: Gentlemen, I don't think it's necessary for me to introduce myself. I



think I'm up here every year.

The first thing I want to say about myself is that I believe in conserving. We have something in the state of Louisiana. I have been in the fur business and the trapping business all my life, and the only reason I am up here is because I believe in conserving what we have.

We have an overpopulation in the state on the marshes of muskrat and nutria, on about three percent of the marshes. 97 percent are begging for seedling, and you are going to take this three percent and allow these people to trap after the season. Now I remember this same Commission last year pointed their finger at Mr. O'Neil and told Mr. O'Neil, "Don't come back next year and ask for an extension. If you want to trap till the 15th, set the season till the 15th."

Mr. O'Neil has done exactly what you instructed him not to do. Like I told your Chairman, I don't know the gentleman, I under-



stand he is a fine man, but I have been told that most of this land is owned by one company. I have been told and it is said in South Louisiana now, "What Crain wants, Crain gets."

Thank you, gentlemen.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me just set the record straight. There are two areas. One of them, incidentally, we have a request from Crain Brothers Ranch for the area in Cameron Parish, and we have a request from -- what McIlhenny is that, in Vermilion Parish, what McIlhenny is that?

MR. O'NEIL: That's E. A. McIlhenny property, Ed McIlhenny. But this is probably just to the west of the Audubon Society, and the Audubon doesn't trap and animals keep moving on them; they are just trying to protect their land.

MR. MARLER: Another thing, gentlemen. You gave Mr. Crain two weeks before the season this year.

THE CHAIRMAN: We gave them a nutria



season.

MR. MARLER: Well, when you set a trap, you don't tell nutria that the rats don't step in.

THE CHAIRMAN: You're right. I think it would be appropriate, --

MR. MARLER: He traps more than anybody in the state of Louisiana.

THE CHAIRMAN: Let me just say something. Of course, I am repeating something I heard Mr. Wright say, and I think it is very appropriate at this time.

The Commission is charged with the responsibility of managing resources. Some of it is commercial and some of it is recreational. Some of it is sport fishing, hunting, and is not commercial. In doing that, if you look at the way we set seasons and a lot of times we really do it on an individual basis. You look at the deer seasons. We set them differently in this part of the state because our biologists tell us that we ought to manage this particular area in a certain way. I think the same thing applies



when we start managing the fur. Our biologists tell us we ought to manage this particular area in a certain way, and if he says that is the best way that it should be done, then I think we ought to manage it that way.

True, the optimum situation is if we had one season that covered all of the state of Louisiana. That is the easiest thing for us to do. But if our biologists, who supposedly possess the knowledge, tell us that we would like to manage it this way, I think we owe it to them to take a hard look at their recommendations.

I realize this sometimes subjects us to criticism because, as you are saying, you are giving one man this and one man that. You let one man hunt doe deer and you won't let the other man hunt them. Why? Well, we get criticized for it, and sometimes maybe the criticism is correct. I think the same thing applies with the fur season. If we have an area that the people want to remove the fur, that it is biologically sound to do it, personally I can



see no reason why we should not follow those recommendations. Again, it subjects us to criticism, but as a member of the Commission, I could really care less about the criticism.

Mr. Hoffpauer.

MR. HOFFPAUER: One of the basic concepts of game management is a very, very true premise. Whenever you have a harvestable surplus you take care of it. You get rid of it one way or another. Now I don't know whether you are talking about economic surplus or biological surplus. We have a surplus biologically of too many rats on John Paul Crain's land. It has been that way for the last ten years I know.

Now, if we are talking about economics, let's set it straight. What are we talking about, biology or economics?

MR. MARLER: Let me answer you this way. We can argue about this for two hours.

Let me ask Mr. O'Neil. Someone made the statement. How many acres of land did Mr. Crain lose last year from eat-outs?



MR. O'NEIL: This particular crop --

MR. MARLER: How many acres of land did he lose from eat-outs? Last year?

MR. O'NEIL: Mr. Crain lost 20,000 acres last year.

MR. MARLER: Plus the fact that you gave him thirty days of trapping extra. Gentlemen, what I am trying to say, you cannot stop eating-out, and Mr. O'Neil has to admit it.

MR. O'NEIL: May I answer that?

Extensive trapping tends to hold the crop longer. I think if Crain is given every opportunity on the type ground that he has, with a good clay foundation, with the ditches he has in it and the equipment and the number of trappers, he may prolong his catch over a period of five years, and if he is not allowed to do this, his land will be destroyed in one or two years. That's what we are trying to do. On a soft, floaty-type marsh, particularly like your Sombaut (?) property, it is very difficult to keep rats from eating you out. But in the



western part of the state it can be done and it has been done over a long period of time.

May I clarify one other little thing that hasn't been clarified? On the request of the Commission at last meeting not to come up and ask for an extension, that was clarified at a later meeting, that you did approve that I could do this thing, after it was explained what we were trying to do. That was approved at a later meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN: That's correct.

MR. WRIGHT: Mr. Chairman, this Commission, I think, gave instructions to Mr. O'Neil to not come with any recommendations to this Commission later than the January meeting preceding the close of the season in March or February or April or whenever we do close it. I think Mr. Marler was a little wrong in saying that we had instructed him. I think if you will read, he was told to come in time that we could check this stuff out.

MR. BUTLER: I wasn't at the meeting



in Baton Rouge. We had a meeting here and you all refused to give an extension and then three days later at a meeting in Baton Rouge an extension was granted. I wasn't at that meeting in Baton Rouge.

MR. KYLE: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Kyle.

MR. KYLE: I sat, probably senior member on this Commission, and listened to this argument. I think part of the trouble is a lack of knowledge, basic knowledge, of the trapping industry by members of the Commission on what we are voting on. We have grave doubts and have no choice except to follow Mr. O'Neil's recommendation.

Now I would like to amend that motion and instruct Mr. O'Neil to make a study of whether this extension was granted because of biological necessity or because the areas in which we granted extension is necessary because the landowners didn't put enough trappers out.

The thing is not to have a debate on



the subject. We would like a written report and a study on it, and it is so moved.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Kyle, I don't believe I could vote for your motion on that. You are kind of putting the cart before the horse. You either approve the first motion that Mr. O'Neil presented or else you will have to hold it in abeyance until you get this clarification that you are asking for. I certainly wouldn't vote on the motion as amended, the way you are proposing.

MR. KYLE: All right, Mr. Winfree. I withdraw my motion. Mr. Jones will direct him to so do.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it is a good idea really to find that out, because you know we have had the same problem arise many times and there have been assertions that some people don't get in early enough or put enough trappers, aside from this motion directing Mr. O'Neil to give us a written report as to what your research reveals on that.



MR. O'NEIL: I think that's a very good idea.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would suggest that within the time of three months you give us a report.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Chairman, what you are suggesting is that, if this motion carries as presented by Mr. Kyle, that you are asking Mr. O'Neil to substantiate the action of this Commission by a biological report within 90 days?

THE CHAIRMAN: No. What I am asking him is to look into the matter, and this is a good time to do it, of whether or not some of these requests for extensions could probably be eliminated if they put in enough trappers and trapped sooner instead of waiting. There are some assertions that this may be the situation.

MR. KYLE: Mr. Winfree, I have a suspicion but not enough facts to back it up that part of these extensions are due to the fact that the trappers and the land is being used for duck hunting instead of trapping, and I would



like a report from Mr. O'Neil on that.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

MR. WINFREE: I am going to abstain from voting, Mr. Chairman, in order to keep the record straight. Last year I voted against the extension and, of course, any action of this Commission is wholehearted; whatever the Commission does, I am a part of it whether I vote against it or whether I don't. When we had this other meeting in Baton Rouge that was spoken of, at that particular time I did not change my vote but it is a Commission action. This time, rather than vote against the motion, I am going to abstain from voting.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Winfree is abstaining. Are there any other objections?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

MR. O'NEIL: I have something else you all suggested bringing up, a collection of a series of various pelts from different types of habitats throughout the state, which would be dressed and used for display purposes and educational purposes and create a display in the new Lafayette Museum of Natural History and then use some of the pelts, of course, for our own educational group to take to schools. This cost would be in the neighborhood of \$800.00 to \$1,000.00 dressed and made into displays.

I would like approval on spending this money for this purpose.

MR. NORRIS: I think it is a good thing. The Lafayette Planetarium is doing a beautiful job with the school children as far as education on mammals, birds and our natural resources. I feel it is money well spent.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a second to that motion?

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.

Is there any further discussion?

MR. WALKER: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. WALKER: May I ask Ted, would these exhibits be displayed at the state fair at Shreveport, because the people in North Louisiana, which I represent, we don't know the difference, or most people don't know the difference between a nutria and a muskrat. Let's face it.

MR. O'NEIL: That's correct. They will be for state fairs and expositions. There is a tremendous demand for that sort of purpose.

MR. WINFREE: This is to be all the mammals of the state, didn't you say? Or just the rats and the nutria?

MR. O'NEIL: All of the furbearers.

MR. WINFREE: Oh, I see.

THE CHAIRMAN: That includes coon and possum.

MR. WALKER: Well, we know about coon and possum.

MR. WINFREE: The point I am making,



though, is all the furbearing animals that are marketable. Is that what you are driving at?

MR. O'NEIL: That's correct.

MR. WINFREE: Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any other discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

WHEREAS, the fur industry
of Louisiana is an important segment
of the state's economy, worth approximately \$10,000,000.00 annually, and

WHEREAS, Louisiana leads the
nation in the number of pelts produced
and in the dollar value (40 percent of
the nation's fur catch), and

WHEREAS, there is a need for the



promotion of Louisiana's fur industry through education and publicity, and

WHEREAS, there is a need for a permanent fur display, to be presented by the Commission to the new Lafayette Natural History Museum, Center for Environmental Studies, at its formal opening; and a need for a portable unit of this type to be available for all schools, festivals, fairs, conventions, et cetera,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Fur Division be directed to purchase the number of raw pelts needed (approximately 125) and have the pelts properly dressed;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Fur Division be directed to produce a suitable display of fur pelts, to be presented to the Lafayette Natural History Museum, Center for Environmental Studies, at its formal opening, and to



produce another display, portable type, to be available for all schools, fairs, festivals, conventions, et cetera.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. O'Neil, I hate to take any more time, but if I understand, we have had a problem about some muskrats dying off, and you made an inspection with Mr. Marler, and I think you had some recommendations about some long-range study of what is really going on, and we discussed this with you.

It appears to me that the Commission should take some position in writing as to what we feel about such a study. We talked about it.

Mr. Kyle.

MR. KYLE: I think they should proceed with all possible speed to determine what is causing the die-off.

MR. HOFFPAUER: There are quite a few muskrat hills in the marshes in South Louisiana but they are not being used for breeding purposes and other such things as that and could spread, and Mr. O'Neil thinks it will be spread all over



the state, and if we don't do something about it, we may not be up here next year, having a debate over whether to extend the season or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yancey.

MR. YANCEY: Mr. Chairman, this Commission is a member of the Southeastern Wild Life Cooperative Disease Study. We pay into this study about \$3,300.00 a year, along with the other 14 southeastern states, and any time we have a die-off or loss of any form of wildlife in Louisiana due to a disease or parasites, we can call in Dr. Frank Hayes -- he is with the University of Georgia in Athens; we have done this on many occasions -- and they can come in and conduct an investigation and give you a report of their findings. We are already a party to such a study.

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, then I think we ought to, Mr. Hoffpauer, undertake to do that without any waiting around.

MR. O'NEIL: Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.



MR. O'NEIL: We would like to have the Fur Division and our biologists supervise such a study.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think that is something you all can work out. Thank you, Mr. O'Neil.

Dr. St. Amant.

DR. ST. AMANT: Mr. Chairman, Members of the Commission, we have three or four items before we discuss the shrimp problem. The first one is a permit by Tri City Ready Mix, Inc. to remove fill material from Grand Lake. This request has been examined. It meets all requirements of the Commission and we recommend that the permit be granted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. WRIGHT: So move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Wright. Is there a second?

MR. KYLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Kyle.



Is there any discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so
ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to Tri City Ready Mix, Inc.
to dredge fill material from Grand
Lake in portion of the Centerville
Quadrant.

THE CHAIRMAN: No. 10.

DR. ST. AMANT: The second also
deals with permit for The Louisiana Land and
Exploration Company to renew their permit to
remove fill material from the Little Lake Area,
Jefferson Parish. This has to do with the



61 —

maintenance of their land and they have been renewing this permit off and on for a number of years. We recommend that the permit be granted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. NORRIS: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Norris.

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.
Is there any discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to The Louisiana Land and
Exploration Company to renew their



62 agreement to remove fill material from the Little Lake Area, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana.

DR. ST. AMANT: We have a permit request from the H & B Construction Company of Louisiana, Inc. to dredge sand and fill material from the Mississippi River in the Area of Levee Station No. 3360+70, South of Fort Jackson, Plaquemines Parish. This has been examined and meets the requirements set forth by the Commission. It does not have any effect on Wild Life and Fisheries interests. We would recommend that the permit be granted.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. KYLE: So move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Kyle. Is there a second?

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright. Any objection?

(No response)



63 —

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to dredge sand and/or fill
material from the Mississippi River
in the Area of Levee Station No.
3360+70, South of Fort Jackson,
Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, to
the H & B Construction Company of
Louisiana, Inc.

DR. ST. AMANT: The final permit is a
request from the P & L Hauling Contractors, Inc.
to dredge at approximately Mile 102 AHP to
Mile 103. This request meets the requirements
set forth by the Commission. I recommend that
we grant this permit.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the



recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. NORRIS: So move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Norris.

MR. WRIGHT: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: Seconded by Mr. Wright.

Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so
ordered.

(Text of the resolution
is here made part of
the record.)

BE IT RESOLVED that the
Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries
Commission does hereby grant per-
mission to P & L Hauling Contractors,
Inc. to dredge fill material from the
Mississippi River along the right
descending side between approximately
Mile 102 AHP to Mile 103.5.

DR. ST. AMANT: One other item. Last
meeting, through the request of the Terrebonne



Parish Police Jury and the Sportsmen's League, we closed certain areas in that parish to netting for commercial fish. After this action was taken, it was discovered that part of the resolution of the police jury was not complied with, and second, we had some requests from commercial fishing interests that they be given some consideration in this area, particularly in the intracoastal system.

I discussed this with all the parties concerned and we have reached a conclusion where everybody is satisfied that we can correct this by an amendment to the original motion, which would read as follows:

"The areas in the fresh water area only to be closed on the north, Bayou Black; east, Minors Canal; south, Maumont (?) Ridge and Bayou Mauvais Bois; and west, Turtle Bayou, Bayou Penchant, and Jean Croix Bayou, including all canals entering thereto from the west. The Intracoastal Canal, and 100 yards of



any canal entering the Intracoastal,
is open to commercial fishing and
exempt from this action."

I would recommend that we amend the
original action to this extent, which would give
the commercial fishing interests some liberties
in there and would not interfere with the recre-
ational interests at all.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the
recommendation. What is your pleasure?

MR. WINFREE: I move the amendment.

MR. WRIGHT: I second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr.
Winfree, seconded by Mr. Wright. Is there any
discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so
ordered.

DR. ST. AMANT: Gentlemen, we have come
to the major issue today and I think it is the



67 —

concurrence of the shrimp industry, the various governmental agencies in the parishes, and with the action of this Commission, we can, at least temporarily, take care of our problem concerning the shrimp line and the closing of the shrimp season.

What we have done is essentially this. We have taken the old shrimp line which existed in the statutes and which had been declared unconstitutional because of an ambiguity between the map that was furnished in the statutes and the written description. This particular area involved a section in Caillou Bay between the mainland and Last Island. The original map showed the line there running due south or slightly southwest, whereas the written description through some mistake or typographical error said that it ran southeast, and it was on this premise that the courts declared the line ambiguous.

When this happened, there was a consideration that the whole line was thrown out and all statutes dependent thereon. We have determined



through a study of the constitutional amendment setting up this Commission and other statutes which the Commission acts on that we have the right to close any area of the state in order to protect its natural resources for a given length of time or until further notice. We have done this numerous times in the past with respect to land animals and waterfowl and also fish. This is simply done by resolution and action of the Commission, setting up an executive order on this matter.

Now, Mr. Duffy, our legal advisor, and I worked worked on this and we have come up with a resolution which reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the Louisiana Supreme Court on November 9, 1960, in proceeding No. 50,337 entitled 'State of Louisiana v. Dennis Darbar, Wiltz Luke, C. Fetch and Wallace J. Rodrique' declared R.S. 56:495, defining inside and outside waters for the taking of shrimp unconstitutional

because of vagueness, ambiguity and indefiniteness; and

"WHEREAS, a precise definition of inside and outside waters for the State of Louisiana and the establishment of open and closed seasons are essential for a significant management program of the state's shrimp resource; and

"WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission is charged with the responsibility to establish definite management programs and policies for the state's shrimp resource and vested with the exclusive authority and control of the shrimping industry by the Louisiana Constitution and adopted statutes L.S.A. Const. Art. 6 Sec. 1(A)(6)(a); L.S.A.-R.S.56:6; L.S.A.-R.S. 56-492 and 493, and

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in the exercise of the control and



authority vested by law in the Commission, and in order to accomplish a meaningful shrimp resource management program for the current year, the Commission does hereby establish and define inside and outside waters of the State of Louisiana as set forth in the description prepared by the Oyster Division of the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission dated February 16, 1971, and on file in the office of this Commission being incorporated in this resolution by reference as Exhibit No. 1."

Now, Exhibit No. 1 in this case is a long written description of the line which is based on two factors, the longitude and latitude and the Lambert coordinate. This is essentially the same way that the line has been described for coastal Louisiana in the litigation concerning oil problems and which system of definition has been accepted by the United States Supreme Court.

We feel that this description as it has



71 —
been developed here now will meet most or all of the legal requirements that might occur in court and that it can be defended in the event litigation comes to pass.

This is a long, involved thing. I don't think it would serve any purpose to read it. It will be included in the resolution as a part of the exhibit and also as part of Exhibit 1 we have a master map that has been made from a recognized U. S. geological survey chart and prepared by U. S. Engineering Mapping Service. These maps are on sale here in New Orleans, the line is drawn by us and can be copied in our office if anyone would like to have a similar map, or we have acetate film for these maps where we can make black and white copies and furnish a limited number to the proper authorities with the line in place on it.

We feel that through this system there should be no question concerning the legal location of the line.

This resolution then continues, once



the line is established, that we close all of the inside waters, that is, the waters to the north or to the Lambert side of the line, until further notice or further action of the Commission.

This, of course, would take place some time in May when we recommend the opening of the spring shrimp season. Our regular meeting concerning the condition of this shrimp crop will be held in April and we will prepare the data and submit it to the Commission at its April meeting and at that time the season will be recommended. Of course, whenever it comes about in May, that will be when this resolution would be terminated.

We hope that in the meantime several things will happen. There is some indication that we may have a special session of the legislature. Senator Duval has already written a letter to the Governor, requesting that in the event of a special session that the shrimp line be allowed to come up in the session, and if it does, then we would be prepared to submit this line or any other line to the legislature,



and we would be prepared to consult with and recommend to the shrimping industry anything that they might think necessary to strengthen their laws.

This, obviously, is only a stopgap measure, but we believe that it is legal, we believe that if the parishes and the people who handle the enforcement of these things will recognize it, that we can in effect manage our spring shrimp season very similar to the way we have in the past and for the most part we will be able to protect the major segment of the spring shrimp crop.

I have consulted with a great many of the shrimping people. We have some stuff from them in writing. Many of them have consulted by telephone. We believe that the general consensus is that this is an acceptable solution to the problem on a short-term basis. Many people have made recommendations for change in the line, slight changes. Some of them want changes in shrimp sizes. Some of them would like to adopt



other things. We understand this. We would suggest that these people attempt to compromise this among the various segments of the industry and try to get it straightened out in the event that we have to introduce a bill in the legislature, but at this time we did not feel that we could consider more than the bare necessity of establishing a line and closing the area before the shrimp got too big in there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hoffpauer.

MR. HOFFPAUER: To reiterate again what Lyle said there, if these five different associations don't get together prior to the legislature, and all of you go up up there and start lobbying on what you want different, we are going to have a worse mess than we have now. We have to go up with the understanding that this is the law we want, and tell your legislators this is what we want, unanimously, because if we start modifying it in committee, we are lost.

MR. KYLE: What I would suggest, if possible is that the associations and any other



interested parties get together with Dr. St. Amant, see if you all can come to some agreement on a bill and have it prepared when and if we have a special session of the legislature, so we can include it in the call.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other persons that want to be heard on the question of adoption of this resolution that Dr. St. Amant has recommended? It is my understanding that he has been in contact with people in the industry and if there is anyone here that would like to be heard, now would be an appropriate time. Is there anyone who would like to be heard?

Come to the microphone and state your name, please, and who you represent.

MR. SEVIN: My name is Cyrus Sevin, president of the Coastal Parish Shrimpers Association.

I agree with Dr. St. Amant that we have a problem on hand now, but before you gentlemen adopt this resolution, I would like one thing to be made clear, that the news media get a statement



of this and that you give the fishermen at least two days notice before you start enforcing the law, so that the fishermen that are outside in the Gulf, fishing in these areas, will be notified in time so that they can come in and unload the shrimp if they do have some, and then they will know that this thing here will be in effect.

That's all I have to say. Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anyone else who would like to be heard?

As I understand, our department is going to have a limited number of the maps available at strategic places.

DR. ST. AMANT: What we plan to do, Mr. Jones, is to hand carry the action of the Commission, copies of the resolution, copies of the minutes, and copies of the map, to the governing agencies of the various parishes, and this will take a day or two. We will then publish this thing in the newspapers to make it legal. I think we will have to do this in the local journals.



MR. KYLE: Dr. St. Amant.

DR. ST. AMANT: Yes, sir.

MR. KYLE: Is it possible to reduce those maps or to get a small size map that could be published, roughly published, in the paper?

DR. ST. AMANT: It might be.

MR. KYLE: I think that is what Mr. Sevin is anxious to get.

DR. ST. AMANT: From the fisherman's standpoint, the line is essentially exactly as it was before. If you follow the old line, you won't be in any trouble. This is just a legal matter we are trying to straighten out.

I think we should do this before you move on it. It is going to take a little time to get all of this out and to advertise it properly. Maybe we should state a date when this thing is effective, like Mr. Sevin says, and give them maybe three or four days to get things settled.

MR. WINFREE: What is your time element?



78 —

DR. ST. AMANT: Today is the 16th. I would suggest we make it effective Monday, the 22nd. This should give everybody a week. We should have time to get it in the newspapers and over the radio and television and get what maps out we need.

MR. WINFREE: Based on what Mr. Kyle said, you could utilize a small map and advertise in the official parish journal of each coastal parish, printing this map. I would think, since this is Tuesday, you ought to run at least till next Tuesday, say Mardi Gras Day, or the day after Mardi Gras, because they will all be looking for that and a lot of them will be participating in the Mardi Gras in their particular areas, and I believe the shrimpers will be in, anyway.

DR. ST. AMANT: Well, we don't have any real problem with this brown shrimp crop until about March 1, but I think we can set it then for the day after Mardi Gras.

MR. WINFREE: Mr. Sevin, how does that



79-
suit you?

MR. SEVIN: Fine.

MR. WINFREE: Because, as you know, they will be coming in, a lot of them, for the Mardi Gras festivities in their areas. I know the Grand Isle people have a big Mardi Gras down there and I am sure the others do, too.

THE CHAIRMAN: Any other persons who would like to be heard?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?

MR. WINFREE: I move the adoption of the resolution, Mr. Chairman.

MR. KYLE: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved by Mr. Winfree, seconded by Mr. Kyle, that we adopt the resolution. Is there any other discussion?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there any objection?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: Hearing none, so ordered.



(Text of the resolution
and Exhibit 1 thereto
are hereby made part
of the record.)

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Supreme
Court on November 9, 1960, in proceeding
No. 50,337 entitled "State of Louisiana
v. Dennis Darbar, Wiltz Luke, C. Fetch
and Wallace J. Rodrique" declared
R. S. 56:495, defining inside and out-
side waters for the taking of shrimp
unconstitutional because of vagueness,
ambiguity and indefiniteness; and

WHEREAS, a precise definition
of inside and outside waters for the
State of Louisiana and the establish-
ment of open and closed seasons are
essential for a significant management
program of the state's shrimp resource;
and

WHEREAS, the Louisiana Wild
Life and Fisheries Commission is charged



with the responsibility to establish definite management programs and policies for the state's shrimp resource and vested with the exclusive authority and control of the shrimping industry by the Louisiana Constitution and adopted statutes L.S.A. Const. Art. 6 Sec. 1(A)(6)(a); L.S.A.-R.S. 56:6; L.S.A.-R.S. 56:492 and 493, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in the exercise of the control and authority vested by law in the Commission, and in order to accomplish a meaningful shrimp resource management program for the current year, the Commission does hereby establish and define inside and outside waters of the State of Louisiana as set forth in the description prepared by the Oyster Division of the Louisiana Wild Life & Fisheries Commission dated February 16, 1971, and on file in the office of this Commission



being incorporated in this resolution by reference as Exhibit No. 1

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the area landward or within the line described in Exhibit No. 1 be considered inside waters and beginning February 24, 1971, is declared closed to all trawling and the taking of shrimp therefrom until further action of the Commission.

EXHIBIT 1

Beginning at a point on the state line between Texas and Louisiana from "Texas Point," approx. lat. $29^{\circ}41'10''$ N (Y-379,403.812) and long. $93^{\circ}50'15''$ W. (X - 1,204,904.234). Thence approx. N. $23^{\circ}16'$ E., approx. 4000' to the southeast point of land of the Sabine Pass (Louisiana Point), lat. $29^{\circ}42'15.69''$ N. (Y - 385,998.700), long. $93^{\circ}49'54.80''$ W (X - 1,206,830.201). Thence in an easterly direction along the shoreline to the southwest point of land of Calcasieu Pass, approx. lat. $29^{\circ}45'45''$ N



(y - 404,077.514), long. $93^{\circ}20'30''$ W
(x - 1,362,804.552). Thence N. $45^{\circ}12'$ E for
approx. 1,500' to the southeast point of land
of Calcasieu Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}46'10''$ N (y -
406,586.956), long. $93^{\circ}20'20''$ W (x -
1,363,729.979). Thence easterly along shore
to the most southwesterly point of land, lat.
 $29^{\circ}45'50''$ N. (y - 403,401.423), long. $93^{\circ}07'$
W. (x - 1,434,193.329) at the mouth of the
Mermentau River. Thence south $78^{\circ}15'$ E. for
approx. 4,000' to a point of land at lat.
 $29^{\circ}45'45''$ N. (y - 402,834.925), long.
 $93^{\circ}06'15''$ W. (x - 1,438,151.141) on the
southeast side of the mouth of the Mermentau
River. Thence along the shore to a point
of land on the southwest side of Southwest
Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}35'30''$ N. (y - 337,081.836),
long. $92^{\circ}02'55''$ W. (x - 1,772,661.803).
Thence S. $65^{\circ}45'$ E. to Lighthouse Point
on the southeast side of Southwest Pass
and the most westerly point of Marsh
Island, lat. $29^{\circ}35'30''$ N (y - 337,059.963),
long. $92^{\circ}02'15''$ W (x - 1,776, 193.224). Thence
along south shoreline to a point of land on



the southeast side of Marsh Island known as South Point, lat. $29^{\circ}29'55''$ N. (y - 302,784.821), long. $91^{\circ}45'30''$ W. (x - 1,864,795.313). Thence S. $72^{\circ}15'$ E for approx. 106,000' to Eugene Island lighthouse, lat. $29^{\circ}22'20''$ N. (y - 256,578.312), long. $91^{\circ}23'03''$ W. (x - 1,983,808.037). Thence S. $35^{\circ}05'$ E. for approx. 16,000' to the most westerly point of land on Point Au Fer Island, known as Point Au Fer, approx. lat $29^{\circ}19'59''$ N. (y - 242,332.842), long. $91^{\circ}21'09''$ W. (x - 1,993,892.453). Thence along the south shoreline to a point of land on the southwest side of the mouth of Oyster Bayou. Thence east for approx. 1,000' to the point on the southeast shore of Oyster Bayou. Thence along the south shore to a most southeasterly point of land on the west side of Bayou deWest, lat $29^{\circ}10'54''$ N. (y - 187,388.661), long. $91^{\circ}03'22''$ W. (x - 2,088,471.285). Thence N. 86° E.



for approx. 6,000' to the most southerly point of land on Pelican Island, lat. $29^{\circ}10'58''$ N. ($y - 187,805.958$), long. $91^{\circ}02'22''$ W. ($x - 2,093,789.151$). Thence S. 62° E. for approx. 3,500' to the most southerly point of an island between Pelican Pass and Taylors Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}10'42''$ N. ($y - 186,197.642$), long. $91^{\circ}01'48''$ W. ($x - 2,096,807.443$). Thence S. 50° E. for approx. 2,600' to a point of land on the southeast side of the mouth of Taylors Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}10'28''$ N. ($y - 184,788.707$), long. $91^{\circ}01'26''$ W. ($x - 2,098,761.587$). Thence S. 73° E. for approx. 4,600' to the most southeasterly point of land at the mouth of Jack Stout Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}10'14''$ N. ($y - 183,386.795$), long. $91^{\circ}00'36''$ W. ($x - 2,103,198.311$). Thence along the south shoreline to a most easterly point of land on the west side of the mouth of Grand Bayou du Large,



lat. $29^{\circ}10'52''$ N. ($y - 187,271.979$),
long $90^{\circ}57'42''$ W. ($x - 2,118,612.364$).
Thence S. $01^{\circ}33'$ W. for approx. 43,000' to
the most westerly point of Isles Dernieres,
known as Raccoon Point, lat. $29^{\circ}03'37''$ N.
($y - 143,328.672$), long. $90^{\circ}57'54''$ W.
($x - 2,117,689.820$). Thence along the
south shore of the Isles Dernieres to a
point on the east end of the Isles at
Wine Island Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}04'03''$ N.
($y - 146,442.463$), long. $90^{\circ}38'12''$ W.
($x - 2,222,581.891$). Thence N. $83^{\circ}15'$ E
for approx. 43,000' to the west end of
Timbalier Island, lat. $29^{\circ}04'42''$ N.
($y - 150,616.135$), long. $90^{\circ}31'30''$ W.
($x - 2,258,230.549$). Thence eastward
along the south shore to a point of
land most southerly on the most easterly
island of Tambalier Island at Little
Pass Timbalier, lat. $29^{\circ}03'00''$ N.
($y - 140,625.375$), long. $90^{\circ}23'48''$ W.
($x - 2,299,311.349$). Thence N. $57^{\circ}15'$ E.

for approx. 9,000' to a point of land most westerly of East Timbalier Island, lat. $29^{\circ}03'42''$ N. ($y - 144,922.775$), long. $90^{\circ}22'33''$ W. ($x - 2,305,933.025$). Thence easterly along the south shoreline to a point of land most southwest at the mouth of Belle Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}05'10''$ N. ($y - 154,289.038$), long. $90^{\circ}12'40''$ W. ($x - 2,358,475.190$). Thence to the east side at a point of land most southerly at the mouth of Belle Pass. Thence along the south shoreline to a point of land most easterly on the west side of Caminada Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}11'45''$ N. ($y - 194,726.268$), long. $90^{\circ}03'00''$ W. ($x - 2,409,490.588$). Thence N. $12^{\circ}45'$ E. to a point of land most westerly of Grand Isle, lat. $29^{\circ}12'$ N. ($y - 196,271.212$), long. $90^{\circ}02'30''$ W. ($x - 2,412,132.426$). Thence along the south shoreline to the most easterly point of land of Grand Isle at Barataria Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}16'$ N.



(y - 220,869.442), long $89^{\circ}56'45''$ W.
(x - 2,442,415.018). Thence N. $47^{\circ}22'$ E.
for approx. 4,000' to Fort Livingston on
the west end of Grand Terre Island,
lat. $29^{\circ}16'15''$ N. (y - 222,416.754),
long. $89^{\circ}56'15''$ W. (x - 2,445,053.576).
Thence along the south shoreline to a
point of land most easterly on the west
side of Quatre Bayou Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}18'10''$ N.
(y - 234,388.183), long. $89^{\circ}50'55''$ W.
(x - 2,473,243.252). Thence east for
approx. 7,500' to a point of land known
as "Point Cheniere Ronquille," lat.
 $29^{\circ}16'15''$ N. (y - 222,819.058), long.
 $89^{\circ}50'15''$ W. (x - 2,476,936.262). Thence
along the south shoreline to the most
easterly point of land on the west side
of Chaland Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}18'10''$ N.
(y - 234,919.938), long. $89^{\circ}43'30''$ W.
(x - 2,512,640.809). Thence east to
the most westerly point of land on the
east side of the mouth of Chaland Pass,



lat. $29^{\circ}18'10''$ N. ($y - 234,944.835$),
long. $89^{\circ}43'10''$ W. ($x - 2,514,411.472$).
Thence along the south shore to a most
easterly point of land on the west side
of Grand Bayou Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}17'30''$ N.
($y - 231,094.316$), long. $89^{\circ}40'40''$ W.
($x - 2,527,749.780$). Thence S. $63^{\circ}50'$ E.
for approx. 4,000' to a point of land
most westerly on Shell Island, lat.
 $29^{\circ}16'45''$ N. ($y - 226,658.863$), long.
 $89^{\circ}39'15''$ W. ($x - 2,535,342.486$). Thence
along the south shoreline of Shell Island
and Pelican Island to a most easterly
point of land on the west side of the
mouth of Scofield Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}14'45''$ N.
($y - 215,020.176$), long. $89^{\circ}33'15''$ W.
($x - 2,567,409.628$). Thence S. $71^{\circ}35'$ E.
for approx. 1,200' to a point of land on
the southeast side of the mouth of Scofield
Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}14'45''$ N. ($y - 215,082.289$),
long $89^{\circ}32'30''$ W. ($x - 2,571,395.789$).
Thence along the south shoreline to a



most easterly point of land on the west side of the mouth of Sandy Point Bay, lat. $29^{\circ}13'15''$ N. ($y - 206,181.444$), long. $89^{\circ}30'15''$ W. ($x - 2,583,499.342$). Thence S. $57^{\circ}08'$ E. for approx. 9,500' to a point of land east of Sandy Point, lat. $29^{\circ}12'15''$ N. ($y - 200,314.514$), long. $89^{\circ}28'00''$ W. ($x - 2,595,559.421$). Thence south and east along shore to the most southerly point of land on the west side of the mouth of Tiger Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}08'40''$ N. ($y - 178,893.215$), long. $89^{\circ}24'40''$ W. ($x - 2,613,647.055$). Thence south to a point of land on the east side of Tiger Pass. Thence south along shore to a most southerly point of land on the west side of the mouth of Pass du Bois, lat. $29^{\circ}05'00''$ N. ($y - 156,914.655$), long. $89^{\circ}22'$ W. ($x - 2,628,215.435$). Thence S. 80° E. for approx. 15,000' to the most southerly point of land at the southwest side of the mouth of Grand Pass,



lat. $29^{\circ}04'30''$ N. ($y - 153,999.566$), long. $89^{\circ}20'45''$ W. ($x - 2,634,922.150$). Thence south for 2,500' to the most westerly point of land at Double Bayou, lat. $29^{\circ}03'50''$ N. ($y - 149,959.679$), long. $89^{\circ}20'45''$ W. ($x - 2,634,992.228$). Thence along the east shoreline of West Bay to a most southerly point of land on the west side of the mouth of Southwest Pass, lat. $28^{\circ}55'50''$ N. ($y - 101,094.506$), long. $89^{\circ}25'00''$ W. ($x - 2,613,174.599$). Thence southeast to the most southerly point of land on the east side of the mouth of Southwest Pass. Thence northeast along the west shore of East Bay to the mouth of Joseph Bayou. Thence north along the west shore of East Bay. Thence southeast along the east shoreline of East Bay to a most southerly point of land on the west side of South Pss, lat. $28^{\circ}59'00''$ N. ($y - 121,928.889$), long. $89^{\circ}07'50''$ W. ($x - 2,704,326.993$). Thence northwest along the west shore of Garden Island Bay

to a most southerly point of land on the west side of Cadro Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}04'$ N. ($y - 152,007.220$), long. $89^{\circ}10'$ W. ($x - 2,692,209.790$). Thence east to a point of land most easterly on the south side of the mouth of Dennis Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}04'$ N. ($y - 152,210.129$), long. $89^{\circ}08'$ W. ($x - 2,702,857.151$). Thence N. $44^{\circ}05'$ E. to the most easterly point of land on Lookout Island, lat. $29^{\circ}05'$ N. ($y - 158,320.951$), long. $89^{\circ}07'30''$ W. ($x - 2,705,402.364$). Thence S. $71^{\circ}38'$ E. for approx. 6,000' to a most southerly point of land on the west side of Redfish Bay, lat. $29^{\circ}04'$ N. ($y - 152,520.301$), long. $89^{\circ}05'$ W. ($x - 2,718,829.142$). Thence north along the west shore. Thence southeast along the east shore of Redfish Bay to the most southerly point of land on the southwest side of Southeast Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}03'$ N. ($y - 146,671.408$), long. $89^{\circ}03'$ W.



(x - 2,729,597.825). Thence N. $20^{\circ}45'$ E. to the most easterly point on the north side of Northeast Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}08'$ N. (y - 177,128.928), long. $89^{\circ}01'30''$ W. (x - 2,736,974.637). Thence north $37^{\circ}20'$ E. for approx. 4,000' to the most easterly point of land on Thomasin Lumps, lat. $29^{\circ}10'$ N. (y - 187,366.927), long. $89^{\circ}20'20''$ W. (x - 2,636,560.231). Thence N. $20^{\circ}20'$ W. for approx. 6,000' to the most easterly point of the north side of the mouth of North Pass, lat. $29^{\circ}12'30''$ N. (y - 204,342.951), long. $89^{\circ}02'$ W. (x - 2,733,767.055). Thence N. 44° W. for approx. 26,000' to the most northerly point of the northeast side of Octave Pass North, lat. $29^{\circ}21'$ N. (y - 254,820.682), long. $89^{\circ}12'$ W. (x - 2,679,642.896). Thence N. $79^{\circ}20'$ W. for approx. 15,000' to the most southerly point of Bird Island, lat $29^{\circ}24'$ N. (y - 272,233.559), long. $89^{\circ}20'$ W.



(x - 2,636,852.348). Thence N. 45° E.
for approx 15,000' to the most westerly
point of land of Breton Island, lat.
 $29^{\circ}28'$ N. (y - 297,090.147), long.
 $89^{\circ}13'30''$ W. (x - 2,670,898.710). Thence
along the southeast shoreline to the most
northeasterly point of land, lat. $29^{\circ}29'$ N.
(y - 303,495.895), long. $89^{\circ}10'$ W.
(x - 2,689,344.357). Thence N. $58^{\circ}05'$ E.
for approx. 9,000' to the most westerly
point of land of Gosier Island, lat.
 $29^{\circ}32'$ N. (y - 322,081.380), long.
 $89^{\circ}06'$ W. (x - 2,710,197.966). Thence
along the east shore to the most north-
erly point of land of Gosier Island,
lat. $29^{\circ}35'$ N. (y - 340,572.855), long.
 $89^{\circ}03'$ W. (x - 2,725,733.566). Thence
N. $43^{\circ}30'$ E. for approx 13,000' to
the most easterly point of land of Cur-
lew Islands, lat. $29^{\circ}39'$ N. (y - 365,457.156),
long. $88^{\circ}57'$ W. (x - 2,757,008.848).
Thence along the east shoreline of the



Chandeleur Islands, going north to the Chandeleur light, lat. 30 02'52" N. (y - 510,843.735), long. 88 50'09" W. (x - 2,790,113.129), terminating at the Mississippi boundary. All of which more fully appears by reference to the following official maps prepared by Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. , N. H. Series, at a Scale 1:250,000 Nos. 15 - 8 revised 1964; 15 - 9 revised 1967; 16 - 7 revised 1966; 16 - 4 revised 1962.

NOTE: The above description for a line defining inside and outside waters of the State of Louisiana for purposes of management of fishery resources (Feb. 16, 1971) is given in latitude and longitude, followed by coordinates and distances.



81

THE CHAIRMAN: Does anyone else have any business before the Commission?

Oh, I have one other item that I almost neglected to do. For some time the Commission has been vitally interested in the business of abating pollution and controlling pollution. We have certain responsibilities given to us by law which we carry out concerning pollution. Of course, the Board is primarily concerned with policy in these matters, and I would like to appoint three members of the Commission to a committee, a Pollution Policy Committee, with Mr. Walker as the Chairman, Mr. Kyle and Mr. Wright, with the designated primary purpose of reexamining the policies that this Commission has pertaining to pollution and to come with recommendations, if any.

Is there any other business to come before the Commission?

Yes, sir, Mr. Petrovich.

MR. LEO PETROVICH: Gentlemen, on behalf of the people of Plaquemines Parish, I



just want to express a few words of thanks to the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries of Louisiana and to you Commission members.

Following Hurricane Betsy and Hurricane Camille here recently, you have extended to us an untold number of courtesies and kindnesses and services, not only in the conservation and preservation of our wildlife and fisheries, but also personal services. More recent is your participation in our Plaquemines Parish Fair and Orange Festival, whereby the Department of Wild Life and Fisheries presented an excellent and very attractive and very interesting exhibit at Port Jackson here last December.

The Plaquemines Parish Commission Council requested that I come up here and personally thank you for all your good help.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, sir. We appreciate those words.

Yes, sir.

MR. SEVIN: Joyce Sevin, member of the Louisiana Coastal Parish Shrimpers Association.



I think by that line Dr. St. Amant was talking about this year and got everybody in the world wound up, back on their back and running. This thing has been going on for years and years and why nothing was done about it.

The thing that we are mad about is that every year, in other words, from Cameron out east, to Caillou Bay, that the small shrimp that was processing, most of it come back in Terrebonne Parish. Why nothing was ever done about it. It's just a few that could process this shrimp and not the others. That's what we are mad about. In other words, if it's 68 count, let's make it 68 count, but don't just check a few black farms and leave the others get by with it. That's what we are mad about.

MR. HOFFPAUER: I have been hearing this complaint a long time. Now we are starting over again. Will that satisfy you?

MR. SEVIN: I think, Mr. Hoffpauer, in other words, we are going to accept this for now, but I think in May, there's no way why we couldn't



have a line of buoys out there, and I think the line is too far east, as it is, and I think it should be the old law, from Coon Point to Lost Bayou with a line of buoys. If this state can't produce the money, allot the money to put a line of buoys, I think we don't have no Wild Life and Fisheries.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, sir.

MR. KERNER: Gentlemen of the Commission, my name is Leo Kerner and I am state chairman of the Fishermen and Trappers Employment Bureau, State of Louisiana.

I had not intended to say anything today but when they continually talk about these small shrimp, I don't know where this gentleman has been all his life, but I am 47 years old and I have been in the shrimp business all my life, in the seafood business. There has never been one time in the state of Louisiana that the shrimp have ever made the count on inside waters during the month of May and a part of June and October and November and December, to my memory,



and I don't think there is a man in here can ever tell you that the count on shrimp of 68 will ever be in Louisiana. The Good Lord gave us the small shrimp in Louisiana, gentlemen, and I think that instead of trying to continue the 68 count, I think what we should do is try to bring the platforms back so we can have a bigger variety for the fishermen to sell their shrimp and stop talking about small shrimp.

Louisiana produces a small shrimp. We have inside waters that they don't have in Texas, Mississippi or Florida, and it was never known that a shrimp on inside waters will ever make the count in the latter part of October, November and December, and we don't have no control over this because the weather is the cause of this. If we get a late fall, we get larger shrimp up into the fall. If we get an early fall, we get small shrimp earlier. The day that anybody ever enforces a 68 count shrimp in Louisiana -- believe me what I am telling you -- there's not a small boat in Louisiana will be able to make a living.



86 —

Not one boat will ever be able to make a living in Louisiana if anybody ever enforces 68 count.

Gentlemen, I wish that all of you will consider this and go back as long as you can remember, and if anybody ever saw a count of shrimp under 68 in November in any quantities, I'd like to know who ever saw it.

Thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am not going to get into a big discussion. We would be here all day. I am just going to say one thing that I have heard Dr. St. Amant say so many times, and the Director just said it not long ago. The people in the shrimp industry ought to get together themselves and come to some agreement. The longer we continue to come up here and try to fight here and in the legislature, you people are going to get hurt, and it's your industry. You all better get together and decide on what you want, and ask the legislature to do something about it. The longer you fight, the worse it is going to be.



Is there any other business to come before the Commission? I don't want to get into any more discussion about this. I know some of you would like to answer what was said, and we would go back and forth.

Yes, sir. Come state your name, please.

MR. GISCLAIR: My name is Adam Gisclair, Jr. I am with Gulf Shrimp Processing in Golden Meadow.

I would like to know, like Dr. St. Amant said, if the count was 68, why that in Golden Meadow about two and a half months ago, I had a law enforcement man that came to my place and told me if I was caught with a shrimp over 68 to the count that I would be prosecuted, and in Terrebonne Parish, Vermilion Parish, St. Mary Parish, they were bringing in running 180, 190, 200 to the pound, and there was nothing done.

I called Colonel Roberts twice on that and I'm not afraid to say that I called, but I would like to know what's the difference in Lafourche Parish and in Terrebonne Parish. That's



the only question I would like to find out.

THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to know the answer to that, too. I have been on this Commission five years and we hear the same thing every year, and one year it's in Vermilion, one year it's Terrebonne, one year it's some others, and I reiterate again, I think the basic problem is not that. The basic problem is the shrimp industry getting together and deciding what they want. Until you do that, you are just going to have all these factions fighting each other and you are going to get hurt; it won't be us.

Is there any other business to come before the Commission?

(No response)

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved that we adjourn the meeting.

(Thereupon, at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, February 16, 1971, the meeting was adjourned.)



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, the undersigned, ALICE M. TRUXILLO,
DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

That the above and foregoing (105 pages
of typewritten matter) is a true and correct
transcription of the stenographic (Stenotype)
notes taken down by me and of the tape recording
of the proceedings had herein, and transcribed
under my supervision, at the time and place
hereinbefore described, being proceedings of
the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission,
Hon. J. G. Jones, Chairman.

New Orleans, Louisiana, this 2nd day
of March, 1971.

Alice M. Truxillo

